

### REMARKS

This response is submitted in response to the final Office Action dated April 10, 2006, having a shortened statutory period set to expire July 10, 2006. The present amendment proposes **amending** Claims 22-27 and **adding** Claims 28-30. Claims 1-3, 5, 6 and 17-30 are currently pending.

#### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 101

In paragraph 2 of the present Office Action, Claims 22-27 are rejected for claiming "computer-usable medium" instead of "tangible computer-usable medium," as suggested by the Examiner. The present amendment includes the suggested limitation of "tangible," and thus Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

#### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In paragraph 5 of the present Office Action, Claims 1-3, 5-6 and 17-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sanders* (U.S. Patent No. 5,734,831 – "*Sanders*") in view of *Jobs et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0149879 A1 – "*Jobs*"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

*Sanders* teaches a method and system for configuring a computer using HTML pages. A user enters input into a webpage, which results in running script that performs specific administrative tasks on a network server, such as adding new accounts for access to the server. (*Sanders*, col. 1, line 59 to col. 2, line 24.) *Jobs* teaches a method and system for automatically minimizing windows in a Graphical User Interface (GUI). (*Jobs*, abstract)

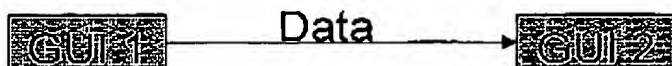
With reference to exemplary Claim 1, the combination of the cited prior art does not teach or suggest "in response to the subsequent user-interface component of the script being started," "removing the first user-interface from a system memory in the computer" while "the software in the container/desktop automatically" closes the first user-interface. (See page 14, lines 18-23; page 16, lines 11-13 of the present specification for supports of these claimed

*features.*) That is, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest completely dumping a GUI ("user-interface component") out of system memory when that GUI is no longer being displayed.

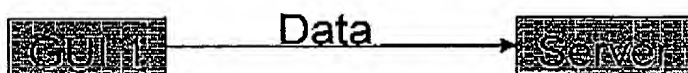
*Jobs* is cited for teaching "in response to the subsequent user-interface component of the script being started, the software in the container/desktop automatically closing the first user-interface component and removing the first user-interface from a system memory in the computer." However, *Jobs*, and particularly in the cited paragraphs [0006, 0023-0024], does not teach removing a user-interface from system memory. Rather, *Jobs* teaches minimizing the window (paragraph [0006]), or else bringing an active window to the forefront of the GUI (paragraphs [0023] to [0024]). *Jobs* never suggests removing the GUI from system memory, which is a "random-access semiconductor memory for storing data and programs" in which "Operating system 321 and applications 322 reside." (Current specification, page 8, line 24 to page 9, line 3.) Thus, even though a user-interface may be removed from a page buffer when minimized or "sent to the rear" of the display, there is no teaching or suggestion of removing the user-interface from system memory. For example, if the Examiner were to take the position that a screen buffer is part of "system memory," such a position must fail since screen buffers do not store an operating system 321. Similarly, the combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "in response to the subsequent user-interface component of the script being started...removing the first user-interface from a disk storage in the computer," as claimed in exemplary **Claim 28** and supported in the specification on page 14 at line 21.

With reference to **Claim 17**, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest a method in which "the first user-interface component directly passes data to the subsequent user-interface component before the first user-interface component closes." (*See page 17, lines 10-14 of the present specification for support of this feature.*) The cited art does not teach or suggest any type of data passing between GUIs, particularly any direct passing of data between GUIs.

That is, Claim 17 claims:



*Sanders* is cited for teaching this feature at col. 3, lines 12-25. However, *Sanders* teaches that commands and information can be sent from a GUI to a server, NOT to another GUI. That is, *Sanders* teaches:



Thus, *Sanders* does not teach or suggest the claimed features in Claim 17.

With reference to **Claim 18**, the cited art does not teach or suggest “wherein the first and subsequent user-interface components are decoupled from the software application, such that an execution context of the user-interface components can be changed without affecting application code in the software application,” as supported in the specification on page 13, line 25 to page 14, line 2.

*Sanders* is cited at col. 4, lines 3-13 for teaching these features. However, the cited passage is related to a boot process using an initialization script to locate a root directory. Neither the cited passage nor any other cited prior art appears to teach or suggest decoupling GUIs (Claims 18) from a software application that has a plurality of policy frameworks (described in base Claim 1).

With reference to **Claim 19**, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest decoupling GUIs “via a script on a server managing a contract between the script and a policy of the container/desktop” (as supported on page 24, lines 14-15 of the present specification). These claimed policies may describe the “number of tasks that can be simultaneously executed on a client computer (Claim 20, supported on page 14, lines 10-11 of the present specification), or they may describe a visual policy that “describes a position, sizing and cropping” of the GUI (Claim 21, supported on page 14, lines 14-18 of the specification.)

*Sanders* is cited at col. 5, lines 15-40 for teaching these features. However, the cited passage is related to executing processes on a server using HTML forms (rather than manually typing in UNIX commands). Neither the cited passage nor any other cited prior art appears to

teach or suggest decoupling user-interface components using a script on a server that manages “a contract between the script and a policy of the container/desktop.”

Thus, with reference to **Claim 20**, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest “wherein the policy describes a number of tasks that can be simultaneously executed on a client computer,” as supported in the present specification on page 14, lines 9-11.

*Sanders* is cited at col. 4, lines 23-45 for teaching this feature. However, the cited passage is related to configuring a client computer under the control of a script server. There is no teaching or suggestion of a policy (of a desktop – Claim 19) that describes “a number of tasks that can be simultaneously executed on a client computer.” As supported on page 14, lines 10-11 of the specification, “a number of tasks” refers to “how many.”

Similarly, with regards to **Claim 21**, the cited art does not teach or suggest “wherein the policy describes a visual policy on a client computer, and wherein the visual policy describes a position, sizing and cropping of a user-interface component,” as supported in the present specification on page 14, lines 14-18.

*Sanders* is cited at col. 6, lines 33-48 for teaching these features. However, the cited passage is directed to configuring a server on a network. There is no teaching or suggestion of a visual policy of a desktop that “describes a position, sizing and cropping of a user-interface component.”

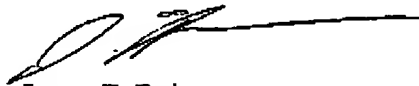
**CONCLUSION**

As the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the presently claimed limitations, Applicants now respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

If the Examiner believes that a telephone call to Applicants' undersigned legal representative would be helpful in promoting some or all of the pending claims to allowance, such a call to direct line 512.617.5533 would be greatly appreciated.

No extension of time for this response is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with an extension of time as well as any other fee necessary to further the prosecution of this application to **IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 09-0461**.

Respectfully submitted,



James E. Boice  
Registration No. 44,545  
DILLON & YUDELL LLP  
8911 North Capital of Texas Highway  
Suite 2110  
Austin, Texas 78759  
512.617.5533

ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT(S)